BOERS LESS ACTIVE.

Continued from first page.

on Generals Gatacre and French, inflict a crushing defeat on them. The general opinion, howeyer, is that he will proceed north and attack the Boers at Modder River, thus relieving Kim-

There is much anxiety now as to the fate of Mafeking, in view of the latest and somewhat despondent advices. It was rumored in the Glasgow Stock Exchange to-day that Mafeking has surrendered, but the War Office officials declare they have nothing confirmatory or other-

RELIEF FORCE THAT NEEDS RELIEF. In the mean while the news from Natal is not Esteourt and the Mooi River encouraging. camp are both hard pressed, and it seems almost a joke to regard the garrisons as forming part of the relief force for Ladysmith.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Thursday, gives advices from south of Ladysmith to the effect that General Joubert the same morning shelled Estcourt Camp, but without response. The inhabitants of the town were reported to be

The dispatch from Pretoria also indicates that news of the battle of Belmont had reached Pretoria, as it says "heavy fighting is reported south of Kimberley to-day between the Free Staters and a supposed British relief force from the Orange River.

The foregoing dispatch does not refer to the British attack on the Boer position at Willow Grange, outside of Estcourt, the previous day, which was reported by the English newspaper correspondents. The attack is said to have been a surprise, and, although the British retired to Estcourt, they did not do so until they had bayoneted eighty Boers and captured all their equipment and a number of horses. A big gun posted in position, the capture of which appears to have been the British objective, was found to have been removed. The story is thus circumstantial, though no official confirmation is yet forthcoming.

An official statement was issued at Durban yesterday that there were no Boers south of the Mooi River. The Boers, however, as shown in recent dispatches, are rapidly closing round the Moof River Camp. An armored train and mounted patrols which reconneitred the country around on Wednesday reported seeing but few of the enemy. Yet the following day the Boers were found in strong force in two directions near by. This shows the extreme mobility of the Boer forces.

The Boers have surrendered to the British at Nottingham Road Station, south of the Mooi River, and there are reports that the Boer forces are starving, which, it is said, explains their raiding farms.

Numbers of loyal Natal farmers have taken the field in response to the mobilization of the rifle associations, and are now doing splendid scouting work. Two of these volunteer patrols checked the Boers near Mooi River. The Government has realized the value of their services, and yesterday authorized the raising of a mounted corps of farmers, to check the Boer

PLEASED AT AMERICAN ACTION. The reported determination of the United States to compel President Krüger to allow Consul-General Macrum to exercise his rights as British Agent at Pretoria has created an excellent impression here, and has called out various expressions of satisfaction and gratitude. "The Pall Mall Gazette" says:

The United States Government is not going to stand any nonsense from President Kritger. It was the British representative who kept an Hobson's captivity at Santiago, and it was British representatives who did similar ser-vices for captured Americans everywhere in Cuba and the Philippines. More power to Macrum's elbow.

BOERS IN FORCE ON THE MOOI RIVER.

Mooi River, Natal, Nov. 24: A reconnoissance in force in the direction of Highlands Station The Boers shelled and the British guns replied. Duke of Abercorn has ordered for the field Red MYSTERY ABOUT AN AFFAIR IN GREENforce to the northwest of the camp.

The British guns have returned to camp, and the infantry has fallen back. The mounted in-

Following the Boer attack on the Mooi River camp, the British troops have captured a 40pounder gun, which is now guarded by a force of infantry.

DETAILED TO PICK OFF OFFICERS. STORIES OF CAPTURED BOERS AT ORANGE RIVER STATION.

Orange River, Cape Colony, Nov. 24.-In all 107 wounded, including several Boers, have arrived here from Belmont. One of the Boers, a boy seventeen years old, was compelled to take up arms with his father, who is a prisoner. A wounded Boer said that twenty men were selected from each Boer section to pick off the British officers. But, he added, on the advance of the British force the Boer marksmen were bewildered, as it was impossible to distinguish the officers, who were the same equipment as the men. The marksmen were also unable to make out the sergeants and other non-commissioned officers, whose stripes had been removed.

DECISION IN SAWLOG CASE.

AGAINST THE AMERICANS-MAY BE APPEALED

Toronto, Nov. 25 (Special).—A decision upholding the Ontario Government has been rendered in the sawlog case. Judge Street finds that the Michigan suppliant and his Ontario allies are not entitled to a renewal of the licenses to cut timber on the limits they purchased, except upon the condition offered by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. That is, the Log Export act is sound, neither violating a contract nor transcending the power of the Provincial Legislature. It is expected that the case will be carried on to the Judicial Committee of the Imperialist Privy Council.

"77"

How "77" breaks up

COLDS

It is interesting to know just how "77" cures a Cold by restoring the checked circulation (known by a sudden chill), the first sign of taking Cold; starts the blood coursing through the

Remember that Colds include La Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Coughs, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

A handy bottle of "77" carried in the pocket for immediate use, prevents, "breaks up" and cures every kind of a Cold.

MANUAL OF ALL DISEASES SENT FREE.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, inc. or five for \$1.00. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medisine Co., Cor. William and John Sta., N. Y.

WAR TALK IN LONDON.

COMMENTS AND CRITICISMS ON THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BOERS.

London, Nov. 25.-The Transvaal war becomes a matter of momentary interest compared with the tremendous possibilities in the East dependent on exertions which are now occupying the diplomats of Europe, and the war itself has reached a stage where even British interest somewhat flags. The advance of the troops to the relief of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking is necessarily clothed in secrecy, which is only broken by the news of desultory angagements. The last week seems to have altered but little the conditions described in these dispatches. | Even if General White holds out until relieved, it will only remove a picturesque phase of the campaign, and does not mean that it will hasten its speedy end. The Boers, it is said, are not likely to risk the deciding battle of the war until they have got General Buller's invading force into a position believed to be favorable to them, or until they are driven into a corner, which promises to be a matter of months.

The criticism of the methods of the British army organization has led several writers to consider again seriously the advisability of adopting some form of conscription, but although a preponderance of military experts might favor such a step, the British nation has not yet reached that stage where it could submit to such militarism.

In a letter received at his home, written on the eve of the battle of Elandslaagte, the sixteen-year-old trumpeter Shurlock, of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, who shot three Boers, shows that he lived up to his word. "All the other boys," wrote Shurlock, "were left behind at Pietermaritzburg. I am just enjoying myself all right here. I went to revolver practice the other day. The sergeant major said 'Very good, for the first time,' and I bet I will shoot some of the Boers down if I get the least chance."

The speech of James Bryce, M. P., this week at Aberdeen, when the electors passed a vote of confidence in him, has been the cause of much comment. He presented the Liberal case with great fairness. Speaking in a statesmanlike manner, and laying special stress on the American Revolution, he showed that self-governing colonies could only be retained by friendship and not by force of arms.

Among the serious minded, conservative English people there is a growing feeling of disgust at the spread of namby-pambyism which finds an excuse in the war. The hysterical outbreak which has ensued since "Tommy Atkins" and his officer became a full fledged society craze has already been the subject of satirical articles in the better class of British publications, and now all signs point to a reaction from that unreasoning enthusiasm which is responsible for so many undignified antics. Never were the old English army officers so aghast as when they read of the Queen's decision to send a box of chocolate to each man in the field as a Christmas present. Compared with her simple speeches at her farewells to the troops, this announcement appeared as a sudden descent from the sublime to the ridiculous.

While the big West End caterers are busy shipping hundreds of cases of champagne and paté de fole gras to the regimental messes in South Africa, society women are working feverishly making plum puddings for these unfortunates. Many of the puddings contain costly jewelry, tie pins, rings and other mementos from adoring womankind. Lady Colin Campbell has made no fewer than 106 plum puddings for the Dublin Fusiliers, and several puddings have been sent to Winston Churchill, addressed to Pretoria. Though the majority of such efforts are doubtless prompted by genuine patriotism and a desire to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers, the charitable movement is taken advantage of by notorious self-advertisers, both social and mercantile. Women who have not been received in society, in spite of the efforts of years, have been untiring in their endeavors to get publicity for their particular scheme to raise money or articles to send out to South Africa. Incidentally, it is announced that the So's handkerchiefs, "which are famous for their softness and delicate texture," etc., and every theatrical press agent in the country is reaping harvests by obtaining gratuitous advertisements from hitherto unheard of actors and actresses who are willing to recite a war poem or "do a turn" to help the war funds. This, of course, scarcely applies to the few leaders of the profession who originated the idea of an American quota of charity, a movement which culminated in Mrs. Brown-Potter's the chantant, though the latter has not escaped criticism.

The hospital ship Princess of Wales, fitted out at the instigation of and with the personal supervision of the member of the royal family after whom it was named, is now ready to sail. A great part of the cost was borne by the Princess's own pocket, but its complete control is given to the Army Medical Department.

A rumor has been printed that the long existing and strong family friendship between Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner may culminate in their becoming brothers-in-law. softness and delicate texture," etc., and every

seph Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner may culminate in their becoming brothers-in-law. But it is learned that Mr. Chamberlain has only one sister, and she is married. So, unless Sir Alfred Milner weds a sister of one of Mr. Chamberlain's former wives, it is hard to see how the tie can be effected. Those who know Sir Alfred Milner say he is not of the marrying kind, and his intimates discredit the rumor, saying "the acquaintanceship of the Governor of Cape Colony with Mr. Chamberlain is confined to a few official interviews."

MAZET INQUIRY TO-MORROW.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARDINER RESISTS AN ATTEMPT TO SERVE HIM WITH A SUBPŒNA.

On three days of this week-to-morrow, Tuesday and Wednesday-the Mazet Committee will take testimony regarding departments of the city government. The sessions will be held in Part XI of the Supreme Court, in the County Courthouse, which has been placed at the disposal of the committee through the courtesy of Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division. It is not expected that there will be any particularly sensational testimony before the committee at the remaining sessions. The committee wants to gather some additional facts on which to base recom-mendations for legislation, and most of the remaining time of the committee will be devoted to hear-

ing evidence to that end. Some testimony regarding frauds in the recent election probably will come out, and it is expected that testimony regarding methods in the District Attorney's office will be heard early in the week.
One of the subpoena servers of the committee made an attempt yesterday afternoon to serve a subpæna upon District Attorney Gardiner. The subpona, it was understood, called for the appearance of the District Attorney before the committee to-morrow. Mr. Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre early in the afternoon rode down in the elevator to the ground floor of the Criminal Courts Building, and then Mr. Gardiner asked Mr. McIntyre to wait a while, saying he had forgotten some papers. He stepped into the elevator again. Just then a detective of Frank Moss's office stepped in and said to the District

Attorney: "I have a paper for you." "I don't want any of your papers," said Mr.

The man pushed his way into the car and tried to push the paper below the lapel of Mr. Gardiner's to push the paper below the lapel of Mr. Gardiner's coat. The District Attorney resisted the attempt, and the man left the car. Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Mc-Intyre and "Gus." the elevator man, said later that they did not know what became of the paper. The District Attorney said he was not served, and it is presumed that the detective will say the District Attorney was served. Mr. Gardiner said it was doubtful if the man had a right to serve a summons on a legal holiday, Saturday being a half holiday, but he declared that he had not been served. Several attempts have been made to summon him. A subporna was once placed on his shoulder, but it fell off, and a policeman who found it took it to the committee.

Frank Moss, counsel for the the committee, was seen yesterday afternoon and asked about the state.

shoulder, but it fen on, and a policeman who found it took it to the committee.

Frank Moss, counsel for the the committee, was seen yesterday afternoon and asked about the attempt to subpena District Attorney Gardiner. He refused to make any statement whatever. He would not talk of the attempt to summon the District Attorney, and would not say along what lines the investigating committee would continue its

DERVISH POWER IN THE SOUDAN BROKEN.

A GREAT VICTORY WON BY GENERAL WIN-GATE'S ANGLO-EGYPTIAN FORCE-OSMAN DIGNA ALONE OF ALL THE PRIN-

CIPAL EMIRS ESCAPES. Cairo, Nov. 25 .- Lord Cromer, the British Minister here, has received the following dispatch

from General Kitchener: Wingate's force came up with the Khalifa's force seven miles southeast of Gedil and attacked it. After a sharp fight he took his position. The Khallfa, who was surrounded by a body guard of Emirs, was killed, and all the principal Emirs were killed or captured, except Osman Digna, who escaped.

The Dervishes were utterly defeated, their whole camp was taken and thousands surrendered. A large number of women, children and cattle also fell into the hands of the Anglo-Egyptian force. General Kitchener also tele-

Wingate's Arab scouts located the Khalifa's position at Omdebrikas. Our force marched from Gedil in the moonight, and frequently had to cut its way through the bush. It arrived before dawn on the rising ground overlooking the camp, which was hidden in the trees. We heard their drums and horns before dawn, and at 5:15 ofclock the Dervishes attacked. Our runs opened clock the Dervishes attacked. Our guns opened fire, and soon the action became general. Half an hour later the whole line advanced and swept through the Dervish position for over two miles till the camp was reached. The mounted troops rursued and captured most of the fugitives. The Khalifa, with most of his men, and the Emirs' body guard, made a gallant stand. Among the Emirs killed were the Khalifa's two brothers and the Mahdi's son.

brothers and the Mahdi's son.

Osman Digna left immediately after the firing began, and is probably concealed somewhere in the vicinity. I hope eventually to get him. We took the entire Dervish camp. All the Dervishes not killed surrendered. I cannot speak too highly of the excellent behavior of the troops and their endurance during the long, tedious marches preceding the final action. From 4 o'clock in the morning of November 21 till 5 o'clock in the morning of November 21 till 5 o'clock in the morning of November 24 they marched sixty miles and fought two decisive actions.

The Soudan may now be declared open.

Since the battle of Omdurman on September 2, 1898, when the Khalifa Abdullah and his army of Dervishes were defeated by Lord Kitchener, the Khalifa, his harem and his Emirs, chief among hom is Osman Digna, have been dodging the Egyptian and British army. If he is really dead it may be expected that opposition from the Dervishes will practically cease, otherwise they may be able

Abdullah succeeded the great Mahdi who successfully resisted the British for so many years and who died on June 22, 1885. Before his death the Mahdi had nominated Abdullah as his successor, and he thus inherited a dominion stretching from the Bahrel-Ghazal to Egypt and from Darbur to the Red Sea. The new tyrant began by proclaiming that he would conquer all Egypt, as well as Abyssinia. Putting aside all law, he made himself absolute master of life and death in the Soudan. He harassed King John and the Abyssinians: he came down the Nile as far as Korosko and sent insulting letters to Queen Victoria, to the Sultan of Turkey and to the Knedive of Egypt. General Grenfell stopped the further invasion of Egypt, and in the battle of Toski, on August 3, 1889, avenged the fate of Hicks Pacha. But the British failed to follow up that advantage and for seven years Osman Digna harassed and besieged Suakim, and the fertile region south of Berber was abandoned to the Dervishes, and the Khalifa built for his predecessor a magnificent tomb at El Obeid. Under him this region was given over to slave traders and the land transformed to a wilderness.

The Khallfa was about fifty years old. He was a crafty, vain and savage man. His talents were indisputable. He had studied the character of his people and knew how to turn their fanaticism t his advantage. He fostered their religious prejudice his advantage. He fostered their religious prejudice and used it to attain his ends. When he became the head of the Dervish empire he met revoit of all sorts—military, political and religious. Besides internal dissensions, he was beset on the east by the Abyssinians, on the north by the Egyptians and English, to the west by the Italians and to the south by Emin Pacha. Yet the Khalifa triumphed over nearly all his enemies, and from 1885 to 1898 the Soudan had a strong, capable ruler, bearing up against all reverses, meeting each danger and offering a firm front to each foe.

SUICIDE AFTER BEING ROBBED.

John Gorzi, an Hungarian, about fifty years old, who came to this city from Delaware on Thursday night with money to purchase a passage ticket to

his fatherland and \$500 besides, was found hanging from a fire escape in the rear of a wheelwright shop in Washington-st. yesterday, with a strap around his neck. Gorzi may have committed suicide, but he was undoubtedly robbed first, and may have had some further assistance from one of the many gangs of thieves who make it a business to swindle emigrants out of their money in that part of lower New-York, where the lodging houses abound. Gorzi from his appearance was a laborer or mechanic. He came from a place in Delaware that he spelled Demer. He was on his way to his birthplace in Nyarsa,

When he arrived he put up at No. 26 Greenwichst. Yesterday he went to Moritz Rosatt's place, at No. 66 Greenwich-st., and bought a ticket for Oderberg on the Maasdam, which sailed yesterday. He exchanged his American money for 1,220 gulden of Austrian money. He left two bags containing his clothing and effects in Rosatt's place for safekeeping. At 5 o'clock he left the lodging house, saying he was going to get shaved. He didn't get

shaved, and he never returned. John Stonka, a Pole who lives in Yonkers, went into the Church-st. police station yesterday, and complained of having been robbed of \$350 Friday complained of having been robbed of \$350 Friday night. He was intoxicated, and could speak little English, but he mentioned that he had been in a number of the saloons in the Greenwich-st. neighborhood, including that at No. 64. He was taken to the room where the body of Gorzi was lying, and the tarpaulin over it was lifted.

Stonka looked at the face for a few moments. "He was in the saloon," he said.

"Did you see him in the saloon next to Rosatt's?" was asked.

"Yes; he was in there," he replied.

IMPERIAL GUESTS AT SANDRINGHAM.

MORE EVIDENCE OF GOODWILL SHOWN FOR THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

London, Nov. 25.-The Princess of Wales and the Duke of York met the Emperor and Empress of Germany at Wolferton Station, and they immediately drove to Sandringham. The most elaborate precautions were taken to guard the route from the station to Sandringham, a distance of three miles. Policemen were stationed at every yard.

Windsor, Nov. 25 .- Thousands of people lined the route from Windsor Castle to the station to-day, to bid farewell to the Emperor and Empress of Germany on the occasion of their departure for Sandringham to visit the Princess Wales. There was an affectionate parting the castle between the Queen and her Imperial visitors.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY SAILS.

THE FLAGSHIP CHICAGO OF THE SOUTH ATLAN-TIC SQUADRON OFF FOR BUENOS AYRES.

The flagship Chicago, with Rear Admiral Schley, commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic Squad-ron, on board, sailed yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock for Buenos Ayres. Mrs. Schley accompanied her husband to the Chicago when he went aboard, just before noon, and left the ship only when the boat was announced to carry all visitors

The Admiral declared that he had nothing at all to say for publication, but that the itinerary of his flagship was Castries, St. Lucia, Bahla and thence to Buenos Ayres. He said that he expected to find the other vessels of his squadron-the Wilmington and the Montgomery-at La Plata.

TAYLOR GETS KELSON COUNTY VOTES.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 25.-The Court of Appeals to-day clinched Taylor's right to 1,137 Nelson County votes. The Court, all the judges concurring,

KHALIFA SLAIN IN BATTLE | Goebel's attorneys. The votes in controversy were certified for W. P. Instead of W. S. Taylor, Judge Jones, of Nelson County, ordered these votes counted for W. S. Taylor, and this order is affirmed.

GEORGE R. DAVIS DEAD.

FORMER DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE WORLD'S FAIR PASSES AWAY.

Chicago, Nov. 25.-George R. Davis, former Director General of the World's Fair, died at his home in this city to-night, after a short illness. Colonel Davis had been a sufferer from heart disease for years, and death was due primarily to

George Royal Davis was born in Palmer, Mass., on June 3, 1860. He was educated at the Williston Seminary, where he spent three years, after which he went into business with his father, who was a anufacturer of cotton goods.

In 1861 he enlisted in the Army as a private, but as soon commissioned captain in the 8th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in North Carolina until August, 1863, when he resigned and returned to Massachusetts and raised battery of light artillery. As Massachusetts had all the batteries of light artillery to which she



GEORGE R. DAVIS.

was entitled, he was informed by Governor An-He then became drew that his was not needed. captain of the 24 Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. and later became captain in the 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, and was soon promoted to be a major, He served in the Red River campaign, with General Banks. At the close of the war he was nel of the 3d Rhode Island Cavalry.

He then received a staff appointment in the Regular Army, and was with General Sheridan when he was in command of the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New-Orleans, and accompanied the latter in the Indian war of 1868-'69. He remained stationed at Leavenworth until 1871. In the latter year he resigned from the Army to

take charge of the interests of the Hartford Life take charge of the interests of the Hartford Life Insurance Company in Chicago. In 1873 he also became a partner in the firm of George B. Swift & Co. In 1875 he organized the first regiment of the Illinois National Guard, and was its colonel for two years. In 1878 he was elected to Congress, and served three terms in that body. From 1886 to 1890 he was treasurer of Cook County. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1884 and 1888, and was for many years a member of the Republican National Committee.

In recent years Colonel Davis was best known for the part he had in the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. He was one of the most earnest and effective workers in arousing interest in the subject in Chicago, and with such men as Lyman J. Gage succeeded in securing the aid of Congress toward making the exhibition possible. He was elected director general of the exhibition, and held the place from 1886 to 1894.

the place from 1890 to 1894. IT WAS EVACUATION DAY.

STARS AND STRIPES HOISTED AT THE BATTERY AND IN CENTRAL PARK.

Large crowds of New-Yorkers were seen to leave this city yesterday morning, going in a north-easterly direction. It was Evacuation Day. These people were not, however, celebrating the 116th anniversary of the departure from New-York of the troops of George III in search of a more con-

genial climate. They were merely going to the Princeton-Yale football game. November 25, 1783, was celebrated, nevertheless, by the Park Department, whose employes raised the Stars and Stripes on the Block House in Cen-tral Park and on the Battery at sunrise. They were then lowered to halfmast in memory of Vice-President Hobart. The Sons of the Revolution mbered the anniversary at Delmonico's of New-York also remen

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION MEET. A BORN ENGLISHMAN GIVES A LECTURE ON

Evacuation Day was celebrated at a stated meeting of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New-York, held last evening in Delmonico's, by the reading of a paper by G. Grosvenor Dawe, titled "George Washington from the Standpoint of an Englishman," and an exhibition of stereopticon views on Revolutionary subjects gathered by Morris F. Wood. The meeting was called to order by President Frederick S. Tallmadge, who feelingly referred to the death of Vice-President Hobart and of the wife of the Prime Minister of England.

Mr. Dawe, who described himself as an Americanized Englishman, described his feelings on seeing an Evacuation Day parade the first time, sixteen years ago, and now, after carefully studying Washington, his original ideas had changed until ow he was able to join in celebrating the day. Near the conclusion of his lecture he said:

Near the conclusion of his lecture he said:

Two acts evince beyond all refutation the lionlike courage and self-poise of George Washington. With whom had there been eight years of war? England. From whom had there been twenty years and more of abuse and wrong? England. What country had sent hireling soldiery to the highways and the cities of America? England. Yet when it came to a point of settling the beginning of a policy that should exist not between the mother country and her colonies, but between one sovereign mation and another. Washington dared, in the face of ten thousand threats, to approve the commercial treaty that resulted from the envoyship of Chief Justice Jay. His character was attacked with violence. Even impeachment was suggested. Hounds of defamation tried to drag him down. There is but one straight course, said he, and that is to seek truth and pursue it steadily.

Again. What nation had given us of its blood and of its treasure that we might fight its hated foe? France. She had done for us, often effectually, the

Again. What nation had given us of its blood and of its treasure that we might fight its hated foe? France. She had done for us, often effectually, the best she could, and throughout the country there was a feeling of intense gratitude toward her; for she had given Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Grasse. Yet it was against France and with England that Washington dared to stand during his Presidential occupancy. Even as there had been ten thousand threats against our treaty with England, there had been an equally intense feeling in favor of joining forces with France; but the anxious Washington, ever seeking the good of his country, not the immediate good only, but the present and the future good, saw in the French Revolution and its leaders semething very different from the American Revolution, and he would not give support to what under the name of revolution was actually retrogression. Without any others these two acts are and will never fail as signal proofs of his independence and far seeing judgment.

FORT GREENE CHAPTER AT CITY HALL. The Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated Evacuation Day yesterday by a meeting in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, which was attended by about one hundred members.

CHARGES INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE.

SUIT AGAINST THE TILE, GRATE AND MANTEL

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by Peter J. Kiernan against the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association of New-York. Kiernan in his complaint, drawn by Charles and Alfred Steckler, alleges that he was in the tiling business at No. 235 East Sixty-seventh-st, when the trust was formed and incorporated, in May, 1897. He joined it, and remained a member until June 20, 1897, when he was informed he was in arrears. He mailed the amount of his dues to the secretary, but got no receipt,

of his dues to the secretary, but got no receipt, he says, and was afterward expelled for non-payment. He was at the time doing a fair business, but the firms he dealt with for tilling refused to supply him, on the ground that he was not a member of the defendant organization.

Then the manufacturers of fireplace fixtures, who were also members of the defendant association, declined to sell him goods. The trust was originally a voluntary association, but, the complaint says, in order to debar him from any recovery for the injury done him it dissolved and then reorganized as a corporation under the laws of this State.

State.

Kiernan then brought his suit, claiming \$25,000 damages, on the ground that the action of the association was a conspiracy in violation of the laws of this State, interfering with the trade of another. The officers and members of the association are made defendants to the action.

VANCE THEIR RATES.

MR. SAGE WANTS A CONFERENCE-THE PRESENT

CONDITION, HE SAYS, IS INTOLERABLE. There were no developments yesterday in the gas war, so far as could be learned, and there seems no reason to alter the belief that before the end of the year the Consolidated, the Standard and the Mutual will advance their rates to \$1 10 a thousand cubic feet, as the New-Amsterdam Gas Company has already advanced its price, despite opinion of Russell Sage, president of the Standard Gas Light Company. Mr. Sage was quoted yesterday as saying:

terday as saying:

We have not got together yet for the purpose of settling this matter, but we are sure to in a few days. The present situation is intolerable, and cannot last much longer.

I want to have all the companies hold a conference and decide upon the price of gas, I am sure that they will see the wisdom of this in a short time. If the directors don't do it themselves their stockholders will force them to. I told you yesterday morning that the gas war was over, and I thought at that time it was. I still think that it cannot endure much longer.

The Standard company will not puts its price up again until it can come to a full understanding with the other companies in the matter. As to the action of the New-Amsterdam, that amounts to nothing. They will put their price back to where it was—of that I am very sure. The price was not raised for anything but stock jobbing purposes. It was only a gamble, intended to benefit certain persons. No, I can't tell you who they are. But it is time that we stopped gambling in gas, it's an outrage upon the public. I think that if the New-Amsterdam company doesn't take some action soon the stockholders will take the company in hand. I shouldn't be surprised to see that company go into a receiver's hands any day. It has been thought for some time that it would default the interest on its bonds, which comes due only about a month from now. That company has about \$22,00,000 watered stock, and cannot carry the load much longer.

about \$22,900,000 watered stock, and cannot carry the load much longer.

I have heard that J. Pierpont Morgan holds \$6,000,000 of the New-Amsterdam's bonds, and is either trying to force it into a receiver's hands, and thus take it un himself, or is trying to realize upon the bonds. Perhaps that explains its recent action. I am sure of one thing, that we have all got to get together and settle the matter once for all. There must be no more stock jobbing.

change and in the "outside" market prevented any dealings in Consolidated and New-Amsterdam gas dealings in Consolidated and New-Amsterdam gas shares. But shrewd judges of the situation are still of the opinion that the advance ordered by the New-Amsterdam company would not have been made without assurances that its action would be sustained. To offset this opinion, however, it is reiterated that the Consolidated company has renewed long time contracts with some of its largest customers at the 55 cent rate. Some of the directors of the Consolidated company were downtown yesterday, but they had nothing to say for publication.

THE PLAGUE SHIP'S CARGO.

TO BE LOADED ON LIGHTERS AND EX-POSED FOR EIGHT DAYS.

HEALTH OFFICER DOTY THINKS BY THAT TIME ALL TRACE OF THE BUBONIC PLAGUE WILL HAVE DISAPPEARED.

Officials of the City Health Department went down to Quarantine yesterday on the police boat Patrol, and had a conference regarding the plague ship J. W. Taylor with Dr. Doty. They also inspected the steamer. The party included Health Commissioners Jenkins and Cosby. The Health Officer, who arrived yesterday from

Europe, after studying the history of the cases on the Taylor, decided to allow the coffee to be loaded into lighters. After it has been exposed to the air eight days he will permit it to be landed. He thinks all traces of the plague will have disappeared at the end of that period. Dr. Doty said there was absolutely no conflict of

charge, Dr. Sanborn, refused to permit any one on board the steamer except the officers of the Quarantine Department.

The Board of Health has sent a letter addressed

to the consignees, agents or owners of the J. W. Taylor. It is as follows: You are hereby notified that this Department will market. This is the usual way.

DR. DOTY'S STUDIES ABROAD. HEALTH OFFICER GREATLY IMPRESSED WITH THE SANITARY RESTRICTIONS

PLACED ON EMIGRANTS. A. H. Doty, the Health Officer of New-York, arrived yesterday morning on the Campania from of inspection and sanitary precautions taken by financial backing, and will be put through foreign governments in permitting emigrants to straight enough. It was to this scheme that refleave for this country. When seen at Quarantine Dr. Doty said:

foreign governments in permitting emigrants to leave for this country. When seen at Quarantine Dr. Doty said:

I have been absent seven weeks and have been on the move continually in that time. My object in going abroad was to see for myself the methods in operation for the transportation and inspection of intending emigrants to this port. I have felt for the last two years that I should look into these things personally, in order to have a proper knowledge of the sanitary methods enforced en route. I visited German ports, and went to Berlin, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, and later to Rotterdam and other ports of embarkation in the low countries. With a desire to see what restrictions were placed on emigrants from Russia, I went to the starting point, and must say that I was astonished. The people come from densely settled communities in Russia, and are subjected to close supervision. In the first place, no person can leave his home to go to another locality without a passiport, because the criminal laws are stringent, and the sanitary restrictions prevent it. If any epidemic breaks out in small villages, a cordon of Cossacks are put on guard, the town is burned, and the inhabitants are given new clothes to prevent the spread of the disease. All Russian inspections are thorough.

On the German frontier there are six points of inspection where the rallways bring the emigrants. They are put into barracks and subjected to the inspection of a medical officer. At these points all those who fall to come up to the standard required by the United States immigration laws are sent back. Each of these inspection stations is fitted with disinfection plants, detention barracks and medical examiners. They are established under the supervision of the imperial German Government. About six miles outside of Berlin is a control station, from which the six frontier stations is fitted with disinfection plants, detention barracks and medical examiners. They are cashished under the supervision of the imperial German Government, and

FUNERAL OF LADY SALISBURY.

THE SERVICES AT HATFIELD HOUSE-TRIBUTES

London, Nov. 25 .- The funeral of Lady Salisbury, who died on November 20, was held at Hatfield House to-day. Lord Salisbury was not present, owing to illness, but he attended the services inside the house. All the Premier's children now in England followed the body to the grave. The mourners also included A. J. Balfour and other relatives. The Earl of Pembroke, Lord Steward of the Household, carried a wreath sent by the Queen. The Secretary of the German Embassy also carried a wreath, sent in behalf of the Emperor and Empress of Germany. The Prince of Wales and other royalties were also represented, while the first peer of the realim, the Duke of Norfolk, and other high members of the nobility paid tribute in being present in person.

The church was crowded with the tenantry. The Bishop of Rochester officiated.

A memorial service held in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, was attended by the Duke of Cambridge, the First Lord of the Admiraity, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Choate and the entire staff of the United States Embassy. Other Ambassadors were either present or represented. owing to illness, but he attended the services in-

financial.

The Financial World.

If there had been a market yesterday, it would probably have experienced something like a hurrah movement on the bank statement, which came up fully to expectations. The increase in the surplus reserve was nearly \$6,700,000; which puts that item about \$6,400,000 above the legal line. The market had on Friday moved up in anticipation of a showing something like this, it being calculated that the banks had not only gained by the bond purchases, but to some extent by a return movement of money from the interior. Call money rates through the week had moved toward case, as a result of this better position of the banks. There had been a flurry in the early part, when the rate ran up to 14 per cent; but this was temporary, and attributable to the city financing connected with its bond issue.

One result of the selling of United States tonds by the savings banks has been a better demand for such issues of railroad bonds as these institutions are privileged to invest in The money received from the Government has thus come to the railroad bond market.

It was very noticeable that though the market closed a week ago with indications that it would open strong on Monday, it in fact was rather weak that day, conspicuously so in the morning, though it railled a little in the afternoon. Various reasons were assigned for this; but it looked as if the most potent one was a desire on the part of the majority of holders to realize, the market having been worked up so that it would take a reasonable amount of stock. Thereafter it was a market of specialties until Friday, when the list generally became strong on the easier tone of the money The suspension of business on the Stock Ex- market and on anticipations that the bank statement would make the sort of showing which it in fact did.

While the specialties moved up, or down, as the case might be, the list as a whole remained dull, so that the commission houses did not get much out of the business. They never do when activity is restricted to two or three stocks. On one day, it was Three C's and General Electric which went up; our old time friend North American (O. T. as it was once), had a lively innings on another day; Sugar monopolized attention for a while; then it was the coal stocks, rather in a mild way; Leather resumed its gymnastic performances; then the gas stocks had their day; but B. & O. common and preferred, came well to the front in the latter part of the

The buying of the B. & O. stocks was noted here last week, when it was remarked that while the upward movement in the preferred might be logical, on its near approach to becoming a dividend payer, it was not so easy to see why the common should go up into the 50s. However, the buying of the latter has been so large since as to indicate some scheme under way by which that stock also is to be benefited; and the reports are that a new deal is contemplated, by which the present common and preferred stocks will be retired, and a new common stock be issued for both, so that earnings can be equally distributed. This is the report, but not official. B. & O. preferred stock is restricted to authority between his Department and the National authorities over the J. W. Taylor. Previous to his Pacific preferred. There are of both stocks, outarrival from Europe the Deputy Health Officer in standing, \$42,500,000 common (of the \$45,000,-000 authorized), and nearly the full amount of authorized preferred, \$60,000,000. Back of the vague rumors of new stock deals lies the solid United States Marine Hospital Service, was also fact that the earnings of the B. & O. have greatly and unexpectedly increased; and that at Quarantine. He made an inspection of the sta-tion under the direction of Dr. Doty, and came to there is something substantial in the recent buythorough understanding as to the methods to be ing of the stocks, comes from the best auemployed in preventing any invasion of the bubonic thority. What the new developments are in respect to the property will probably soon appear. It is also likely when they do appear that they will have been discounted in the

not permit the landing of any of the cargo of coffee or other merchandise now on the ship J. W. Taylor or being transferred to a lighter within the limits of any pier, warehouse or other place in the city of New-York, unless by the authority or permission in within the limits of the project for building a new coal line to unless by the authority or permis-of the Board of Health of the City tide water over the bed of the old Delaware & Hudson canal, in the interest of the Pennsy vania Coal Company and the independent coal operators, who have for years been trying to get a line which would make them independent of the coal companies which control the railroads. The Pennsylvania Coal Company is a comparatively small one among the coal corporations, but it is very rich. Its coal is now Europe, where he has been studying the methods carried by the Erie. The new project has solid

> erence was made in this column recently, when it was remarked that there might be special reasons for weakness in the coal stocks. Officers of the old companies, who fully recognize the importance of projected line, console themselves with the reflection that it is not built yet and will take a year or more to build. This is true, but it nevertheless is something to be seriously considered in respect to the future of the coal stocks. It is rumored that Mr. James J. Hill is interested in the new line.

The gas stocks came to the front when announcement was made that the Amsterdam Company had put up the price of gas to the legal limit. The conclusion was at once jumped at that the gas war was over, which, however, does not appear to be the case. The warring companies are the Consolidated, the Amsterdam and the Standard. The stock of the latter is in the hands of a few men; the Amsterdam stocks are not listed on the Exchange, and are only dealt in on the curb; the Consolidated stock is the only one commonly dealt in, and as it sells close to 200, dealings in that are restricted mainly to millionaires. They, perhaps, can afford to hold a stock at that price while it is only paying 4 per cent, and the company is engaged in a costly war to crush a rival concern. The Amsterdam Company, it is asserted, put up the price because it is now selling all the gas it can make, and its territory cannot be invaded by the Consolidated during the winter months, it not being permitted to open the streets during this period. The company, therefore, seemed safe to put up its price to a paying basis for this time. The other companies did not follow suit; and Consolidated Gas stock, which had rushed up above 200, promptly fell back. When this stock some time ago, fell to about 184, about twelve thousand shares were picked up by three individuals, who took the opportunity to market the lot on the bulge. The Amsterdam stocks only moved two or three points, and not upward. Of course this war is going to be settled some day, otherwise it means bankruptcy. There is only loss in selling gas at the war prices. Mr. Sage seems to be keenly sensitive to that fact. He is the principal stockholder in the Standard, which was dragged into

the war unwillingly. The general run of the industrial stocks were depressed last Monday by reports that the decision in the Addystone case would certainly be handed down in the Supreme Court that day, and that as certainly it would be adverse to the Company, and therefore very injurious to all the industrial consolidations. The decision, however, did not come, and the court adjourned till next month. There has been much discussion of the possible effects of the decision in this case, if it be adverse; but as all such must necessarily be wide of the mark until the terms of the decision shall appear, it seems idle to

speculate on its possible effects. At the close a week ago, it looked as if the market would open up strong Monday morning; which it did not do. The indications are the same now for a strong market to-morrow. The chances are, however, that it will continue to be only a market of specialties for some time to CUTHBERT MILLS,